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EXAMINER	
RODRIGUEZ, LENNIN R	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
09/02/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/813,846	HULL ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	LENNIN R. RODRIGUEZ	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *21 May 2008*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,4-19,21-31 and 33-43* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,4-19,21-31 and 33-43* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *See Continuation Sheet*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Continuation of Attachment(s) 3). Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date :4/11/2008, 4/17/2006, 4/27/2007, 10/31/2005.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-41 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Applicant's newly added limitations such as "A printer" instead of "A system" in claim 1, line 1 and "a broadcast media receiver for receiving and outputting the broadcast media feed of time-based media;" raised new issues that require further search.

2. Objections to the drawings have been withdrawn in view of the submitted amendments.

3. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 4/11/2008, 4/17/2006, 4/27/2007 and 10/31/2005 is being considered by the examiner.

4. Objections to the specification have been withdrawn in view of the submitted amendments.

5. Objections to the claims have been withdrawn in view of the submitted amendments.

6. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph has been withdrawn in view of the submitted amendments.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

8. Claims 1, 6-8, 11, 17-19, 28, 31, 33-34, 40 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito (US 7,151,613) in view of Imai (US 2003/0164898).

(1) regarding claims 1and 31:

Ito '613 discloses a printer for printing (Fig. 1 clearly shows a printer 100) time-based media from a media feed, the printer comprising:

a content-based processing logic for monitoring the media feed of time-based media to detect an occurrence of an event (column 1, lines 63-65, where the controller is being interpreted as the processing logic that detects the kind of signal a print job has), the content-based processing logic processing the media feed to generate an electronic representation of the media feed responsive to the event (column 2, lines 3-8, where a message is being created (electronic representation) depending on the result of the determination of the controller);

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except that the media feed is a broadcast media feed;

a broadcast media receiver for receiving and outputting the broadcast media feed of time-based media; and

a content-based processing logic coupled to the broadcast media receiver;

a first output device in communication with the content-based processing logic to receive the electronic representation, the first output device producing a corresponding electronic output from the electronic representation of the broadcast media feed; and

a second output device in communication with the content-based processing logic to receive the printable representation, the second output device producing a corresponding printed output from the printable representation of the broadcast media feed.

However, Imai '898 teaches that the media feed is a broadcast media feed (paragraph [0043]);

a broadcast media receiver for receiving and outputting the broadcast media feed of time-based media (paragraph [0039], reception apparatus); and

a content-based processing logic coupled to the broadcast media receiver (Fig. 1, 100 and 142);

a first output device in communication with the content-based processing logic to receive the electronic representation (102 and 103 in Fig. 1, where the storage is being interpreted as the first output device), the first output device producing a corresponding electronic output from the electronic representation of the broadcast media feed (paragraph [0115], lines 4-9, where the broadcast data is being stored (electronic)); and

a second output device in communication with the content-based processing logic to receive the printable representation (151 in Fig. 1, printer), the second output device producing a corresponding printed output from the printable representation of the media feed (paragraph [0115], lines 10-14, where the data can be printed).

Having a system of Ito '613 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Imai '898 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the printer of Ito '613 to include

that the media feed is a broadcast media feed, a broadcast media receiver for receiving and outputting the broadcast media feed of time-based media, and a content-based processing logic coupled to the broadcast media receiver; a first output device in communication with the content-based processing logic to receive the electronic representation, the first output device producing a corresponding electronic output from the electronic representation of the broadcast media feed; and a second output device in communication with the content-based processing logic to receive the printable representation, the second output device producing a corresponding printed output from the printable representation of the broadcast media feed as taught by Imai '898 because to provide an information processing apparatus, an information processing system and a storage medium which eliminate the above-described problems, have excellent operability and can easily and certainly obtain desired information (paragraph [0016]), thus improving the functionality.

(2) regarding claims 6 and 33:

Ito '613 further discloses wherein the electronic representation comprises an email message (column 6, lines 50-53, where the messages can be outputted by e-mail messages).

(3) regarding claims 7 and 34:

Ito '613 further discloses the content-based processing logic generating a network message responsive to detecting the occurrence the event (column 2, lines 3-8, where a message is being created (electronic representation) depending on the result of

the determination of the controller and the messages are transmitted through a network 300).

(4) regarding claim 8:

Ito '613 further discloses wherein the network message comprises an email message (column 6, lines 50-53, where the messages can be outputted by e-mail messages).

(5) regarding claim 11:

Ito '613 further discloses wherein the content-based processing logic is user-programmable to indicate a response to be generated (column 6, lines 34-45, where the user can select what type of notification to send to each sender).

(6) regarding claims 17 and 40:

Ito '613 further discloses the processing logic broadcasting an audio feed on a speaker responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event (column 6, lines 36-38 and 57-61, where audio messages are sent to several senders).

(7) regarding claim 18:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the media feed comprises live media feed.

However, Imai '898 teaches wherein the media feed comprises live media feed (paragraph [0115], real-time television broadcast).

Having a system of Ito '613 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Imai '898 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the printer of Ito '613 to include

that the media feed comprises live media feed as taught by Imai '898 because to provide an information processing apparatus, an information processing system and a storage medium which eliminate the above-described problems, have excellent operability and can easily and certainly obtain desired information (paragraph [0016]), thus improving the functionality.

(8) regarding claim 19:

Ito '613 further discloses a media recorder for recording the media feed (112 in Fig. 3).

(9) regarding claim 28:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the event comprises an appearance of an image in the media feed.

However, Imai '898 teaches wherein the event comprises an appearance of an image in the media feed (paragraph [0039], lines 1-4, where an image signal is received).

Having a system of Ito '613 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Imai '898 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the printer of Ito '613 to include that the event comprises an appearance of an image in the media feed as taught by Imai '898 because to provide an information processing apparatus, an information processing system and a storage medium which eliminate the above-described problems, have excellent operability and can easily and certainly obtain desired information (paragraph [0016]), thus improving the functionality.

(10) regarding claim 42:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the media receiver comprises a receiving means selected from a group of an antenna, a satellite dish, and a cable line.

However, Imai '898 teaches wherein the media receiver comprises a receiving means selected from a group of an antenna (112 in Fig. 1), a satellite dish, and a cable line.

Having a system of Ito '613 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Imai '898 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the printer of Ito '613 to include that the media receiver comprises a receiving means selected from a group of an antenna, a satellite dish, and a cable line as taught by Imai '898 because to provide an information processing apparatus, an information processing system and a storage medium which eliminate the above-described problems, have excellent operability and can easily and certainly obtain desired information (paragraph [0016]), thus improving the functionality.

9. Claims 4-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito (US 7,151,613) and Imai (US 2003/0164898) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Wendelken et al. (6,193,658).

(1) regarding claim 4:

Ito '613 and Imai '898 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the printed output is generated in a video paper format.

However, Wendelken '658 teaches wherein the printed output is generated in a video paper format (column 6, lines 32-34, it is implied that it is in that format too).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the printed output is generated in a video paper format as taught by Wendelken '658 in the system of Ito '613 and Imai '898. Thus, video paper is one of several useful means for generating a permanent record of video image data (column 6, lines 32-34).

(2) regarding claim 5:

Ito '613 and Imai '898 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the printed output is generated in an audio paper format.

However, Wendelken '658 teaches wherein the printed output is generated in an audio paper format (column 6, lines 32-34, where videos have audio integrated, it is implied that it is in that format too).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the printed output is generated in an audio paper format as taught by Wendelken '658 in the system of Ito '613 and Imai '898. Thus, audio paper is one of several useful means for generating a permanent record of audio image data (column 6, lines 32-34).

10. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito (US 7,151,613) and Imai (US 2003/0164898) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Merchant et al. (US 5,581,366).

Ito '613 and Imai '898 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the network message comprises a paging message.

However, Merchant '366 teaches wherein the network message comprises a paging message (column 1, lines 53-64, where a paging message is being generated).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the network message comprises a paging message as taught by Merchant '366 in the system of Ito '613 and Imai '898. With this a person not located close by the system being monitored can still receive a message about the status of the system.

11. Claims 10 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito (US 7,151,613) and Imai (US 2003/0164898) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Farrell et al. (US 5,717,841).

(1) regarding claims 10 and 35:

Ito '613 and Imai '898 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the content-based processing logic is user-programmable to indicate the event to be monitored.

However, Farrell '841 teaches wherein the content-based processing logic is user-programmable to indicate the event to be monitored (column 7, lines 29-39, where the user can define a series of events to be monitored).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the content-based processing logic is user-programmable to indicate the event to be monitored as taught by Farrell '841 in the

system of Ito '613 and Imai '898. With this the user of the system would have control on which events he/she wants to be monitored by the processing logic.

12. Claims 12 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito (US 7,151,613) and Imai (US 2003/0164898) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Huberman et al. (US 6,115,718).

(1) regarding claims 12 and 36

Ito '613 and Imai '898 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the content-based processing logic extracts data from a web page responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event.

However, Huberman '718 teaches wherein the content-based processing logic extracts data from a web page responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event (column 4, lines 59-62, where data is being extracted from Web pages).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the content-based processing logic extracts data from a web page responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event as taught by Huberman '718 in the system of Ito '613 and Imai '898. With this it would improve the performance of the system, since it is connected to a network that gives it access to web pages of information all over the world.

13. Claims 13, 15 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito (US 7,151,613) and Imai (US 2003/0164898) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Sugiyama et al. (US 5,633,723).

(1) regarding claim 13:

Ito '613 and Imai '898 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the content-based processing logic extracts data from the media feed responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event.

However, Sugiyama '723 teaches wherein the content-based processing logic extracts data from the media feed responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event (column 3, lines 20-33, where there is data being extracted from a video frame).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the content-based processing logic extracts data from the media feed responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event as taught by Sugiyama '723 in the system of Ito '613 and Imai '898. A primary object of the present invention is to provide a video printer which facilitates deleting all or a part of an image displayed on a monitor as the image to be printed in a frame (column 2, lines 2-5).

(2) regarding claims 15 and 38:

Ito '613 and Imai '898 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the content-based processing logic extracts key frames from a video feed.

However, Sugiyama '723 teaches wherein the content-based processing logic extracts key frames from a video feed (column 3, lines 20-33, where there is data being extracted from a video frame).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the content-based processing logic extracts key frames from a video feed as taught by Sugiyama '723 in the system of Ito '613 and Imai '898. A primary object of the present invention is to provide a video printer which facilitates

deleting all or a part of an image displayed on a monitor as the image to be printed in a frame (column 2, lines 2-5).

14. Claims 16, 21-27, 29-30, 39 and 41 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito (US 7,151,613) and Imai (US 2003/0164898) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Lynch et al. (US 7,174,151).

(1) regarding claims 16 and 39:

Ito '613 and Imai '898 disclose all the subject matter as described above except the content-based processing logic broadcasting a video feed responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event.

However, Lynch '151 teaches the content-based processing logic broadcasting a video feed responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event (column 6, lines 51-54, where the message could be a video).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art a t the time the invention was made that the content-based processing logic broadcasting a video feed responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613 and Imai '898. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(2) regarding claim 21:

Ito '613 and Imai '898 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the event comprises a coded signal embedded in the media feed.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the event comprises a coded signal embedded in the media feed (column 1, lines 39-46, where an encoder is encoding a signal into the broadcast).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art a t the time the invention was made wherein the event comprises a coded signal embedded in the media feed as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613 and Imai '898. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(3) regarding claim 22:

Ito '613 and Imai '898 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the coded signal corresponds to an EAS alert.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the coded signal corresponds to an EAS alert (column 1, lines 47-55).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art a t the time the invention was made wherein the coded signal corresponds to an EAS alert as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613 and Imai '898. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(4) regarding claim 23:

Ito '613 and Imai '898 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the coded Signal corresponds to a NWS alert.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the coded Signal corresponds to a NWS alert (column 1, lines 20-24, where the NWS uses this system).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art a t the time the invention was made wherein the coded Signal corresponds to a NWS alert as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613 and Imai '898. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(5) regarding claim 24:

Ito '613 and Imai '898 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the coded signal corresponds to an EBS alert.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the coded signal corresponds to an EBS alert (column 1, lines 14-16, where previously the EBS used this broadcast system).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art a t the time the invention was made wherein the coded signal corresponds to an EBS alert as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613 and Imai '898. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(6) regarding claims 25 and 41:

Ito '613 and Imai '898 disclose all the subject matter as described above except a decoder for decoding coded signal.

However, Lynch '151 teaches a decoder for decoding coded signal (column 1, lines 44-46, where at the audience location the signal is decoded)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art a t the time the invention was made that a decoder for decoding coded signal as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613 and Imai '898. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(7) regarding claim 26:

Ito '613 and Imai '898 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the coded signal comprises a digital data embedded in the media feed.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the coded signal comprises a digital data embedded in the media feed (column 1, lines 39-44, where the signal encoded is digital).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art a t the time the invention was made wherein the coded signal comprises a digital data embedded in the media feed as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613 and Imai '898. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the

identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(8) regarding claim 27:

Ito '613 and Imai '898 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the coded signal comprises a tone sequence embedded in the media feed.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the coded signal comprises a tone sequence embedded in the media feed (column 6, lines 51-54).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art a t the time the invention was made wherein the coded signal comprises a tone sequence embedded in the media feed as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613 and Imai '898. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(9) regarding claim 29:

Ito '613 and Imai '898 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the media feed comprises an audio stream.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the media feed comprises an audio stream (column 1, lines 6-9, where there is audio data being transmitted).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art a t the time the invention was made wherein the media feed comprises an audio stream as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613 and Imai '898. It is very important to

advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(10) regarding claim 30:

Ito '613 and Imai '898 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the media feed comprises a video stream.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the media feed comprises a video stream (column 6, lines 51-54, where the message could be a video).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art a t the time the invention was made wherein the media feed comprises a video stream as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613 and Imai '898. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

15. Claim 43 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito (US 7,151,613) and Imai (US 2003/0164898) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Patton (US 2002/0101343).

Ito '613 and Imai '898 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the media receiver is adapted to receive media signals at multiple frequencies simultaneously.

However, Patton '343 teaches wherein the media receiver is adapted to receive media signals at multiple frequencies simultaneously (paragraph [0013], lines 6-11).

Having a system of Ito '613 and Imai '898 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Patton '343 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the printer of Ito '613 and Imai '898 to include that the media receiver is adapted to receive media signals at multiple frequencies simultaneously as taught by Patton '343 because the desired wireless device receives a signal from a searching wireless device. An indicator on the desired wireless device is then activated in a unique identification pattern that may be recognized by the user of the searching wireless device to verify that the desired wireless device is receiving the signal from the searching wireless device (paragraph [0007]), allowing flexibility in the range of the printer.

16. Claims 14 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito (US 7,151,613), Imai (US 2003/0164898) and Sugiyama et al. (US 5,633,723) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Najeh (US 5,343,251).

(1) regarding claims 14 and 37:

Ito '613, Imai '898 and Sugiyama '723 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the content-based processing logic extracts close caption text from the media feed.

However, Najeh '251 teaches wherein the content-based processing logic extracts close caption text from the media feed (column 3, lines 19-45, where the extractor among other parameters extracts close caption).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the content-based processing logic extracts close caption

text from the media feed as taught by Najeh '251 in the system of Ito '613, Imai '898 and Sugiyama '723. This information can be used to classify the input types as disclosed in column 5, lines 29-63, thus improving the performance.

Conclusion

17. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LENNIN R. RODRIGUEZ whose telephone number is (571)270-1678. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7:30am - 6:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, King Poon can be reached on (571) 272-7440. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/King Y. Poon/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/Lennin R Rodriguez/
Examiner, Art Unit 2625